

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

B-  
Survey No. 4643

### 1. Name

Historic 1801-1835 North Dallas Street  
and / common

### 2. Location

street & number 1801-1835 North Dallas Street  
city, town Baltimore  
state & zip code Maryland 21205 county

### 3. Classification

#### Category

☐ district  
☒ building(s)  
☐ structure  
☐ site  
☐ object

#### Ownership

☐ public  
☒ private  
☐ both

#### Public Acquisition

☐ in process  
☐ being considered  
☐ not applicable

#### Status

☒ occupied  
☐ unoccupied  
☐ work in progress

#### Accessible

☒ yes: restricted  
☐ yes: unrestricted  
☐ no

#### Present Use

☐ agriculture  
☐ commercial  
☐ educational  
☐ entertainment  
☐ government  
☐ industrial  
☐ military

☐ museum  
☐ park  
☒ private residence  
☐ religious  
☐ scientific  
☐ transportation  
☐ other:

### 4. Owner of Property

name  
street & number telephone  
city, town state & zip code

### 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber  
street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio  
city, town Baltimore State Maryland

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title  
date federal state county local  
depository for survey records  
city, town state & zip code

## 7. Description

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☐ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check One

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check One

☒ original site  
☐ moved:  
date of move: \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

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This row of eighteen two-story, two-bay wide houses late Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and wooden scroll-sawn bracketed cornices were built in 1890 by William and August Heise and John Bruns, builders of a number of groups of working class houses in East Baltimore. Only a few of the houses retain their original brick facades, which have been painted; others have been covered with formstone or scored stucco.

The houses are two stories in height, most are 12' wide (four are 13' wide and the end house allocated for the corner store is 16' wide) and occupy lots 55' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no back building. The houses are constructed in common bond (with a row of headers every 7<sup>th</sup> row) and were originally painted. Each house has chimney stacks at the front and rear of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a continuous wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding supported by long scroll-sawn brackets decorated with grooves and wooden balls, connected by a lower molding strip. The frieze area, which also serves as ventilation for the attic, consists of a frieze panel with jig-sawn butterfly motifs framed by an upper molding of quarter-rounds and a lower band of cut-work decoration.

The tall, very narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels composed of a double row of headers and scroll-sawn tympanums. Several of the original 2/2 sash survive. The sills are wood. The single light doorway transom was once probably decorated by a cut-work band resembling that of the cornice. The houses sit on fairly low basements, lit by a single-light sash, also with a scroll-sawn tympanum. Each house is reached by three or four concrete steps.

## 8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theatre	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other: specify	

**Specific dates** 1890

**Builder/Architect** William and August Heise and John Bruns

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the late nineteenth century. The houses were built by William and George Heise and John Bruns, builders of other two-story houses in northeast Baltimore, according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period c. 1880 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of two-story house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and north-east of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a quarter of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks.

In this particular case, builder John Getz put up three-story, three-bay wide (a mix of 16' and 14'8") houses on the east side of Caroline Street in 1887 which sold for \$2,150 (\$52 ground rents) and the same year local developer George Blake erected ten similar houses on the lower half of the west side of Bond Street. Blake then leased the lots on the east side of Dallas to Heise and Bruns but sold the ground rents himself. Heise and Bruns sold one of the Dallas Street houses in 1890 to Charles and Elizabeth Berg, who owned a bakery - for \$500 (with a \$30 ground rent). The Bergs received a \$400 mortgage from the North Bond St. Permanent Building and Savings Society #1. The remainder of the Dallas Street houses were rented. In 1896 Blake leased the building rights to 11 lots on the north half of the west side of Bond to local builder Steptoe Hutt, who built two three story houses next to those built by Blake and then a row of nine two-story, three-bay wide houses which sold for \$1650.

Local builders August Tischer and William Langemann built the three-story, three-bay wide houses on the south side of North Avenue, nine to both east and west of Dallas, in 1890. Edward Storck built the two story, three-bay wide houses on the north side of Lafayette east of Dallas in 1896, the same year that Steptoe Hutt built nine two-story houses on the west side of Bond, south of North Ave. Builders sold their main street houses in this northeast Baltimore neighborhood to mainly German owner-occupants, who received their mortgages from a wide variety of local North-East Baltimore building and loans, including notably, many of ethnic origin, like the 21st German-American Building Association.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> BCLR, JB1288/299; JB1289/514

<sup>1</sup> BCLR, 1288/299; 1289/514

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse*  
(New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

## 10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

## 11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward

Organization The Alley House Project

date June 1999

street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.

telephone

city, town Baltimore

state & zip code Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

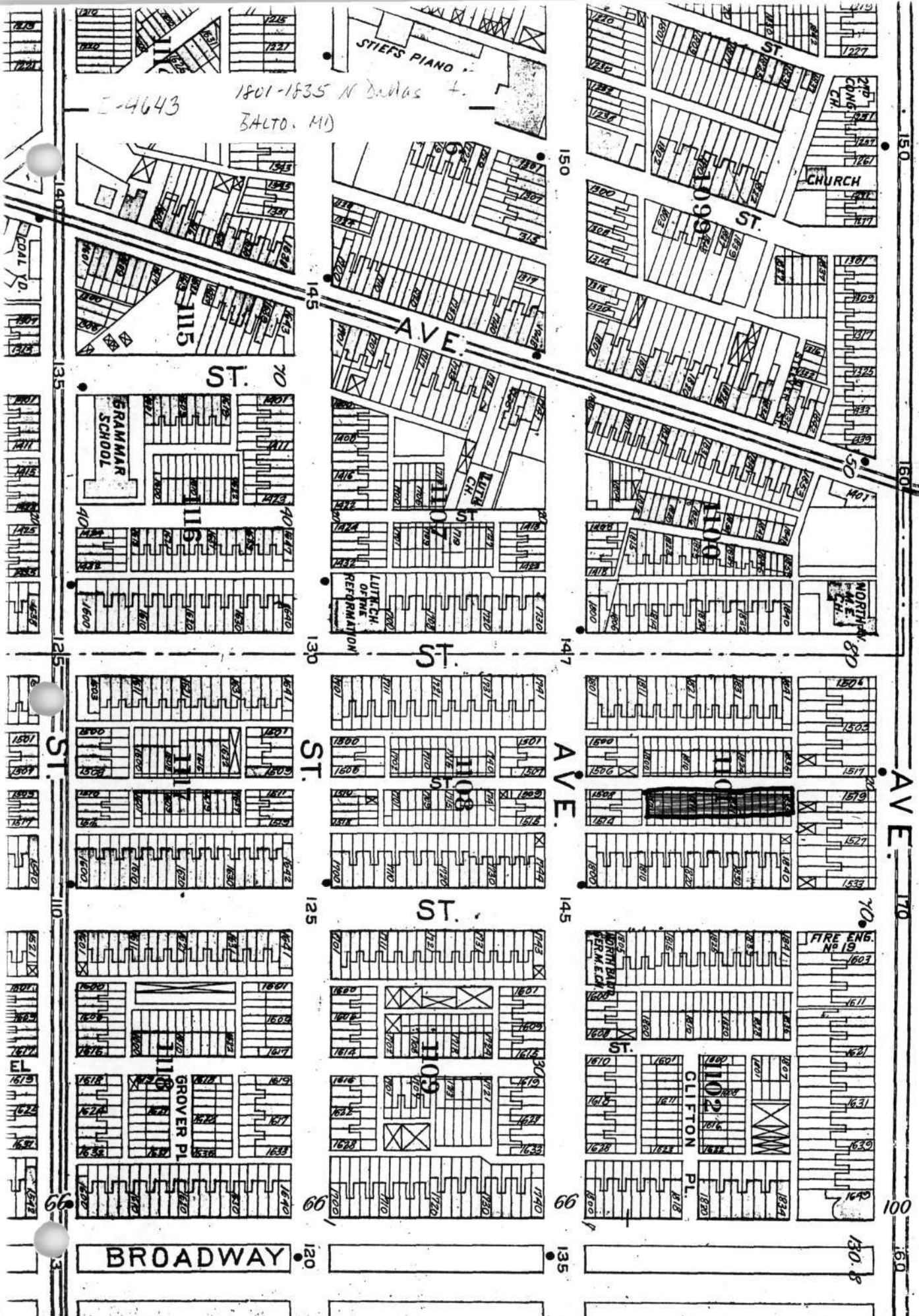
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to:  
DHCP/DHCD  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032-2023



1906 City Atlas

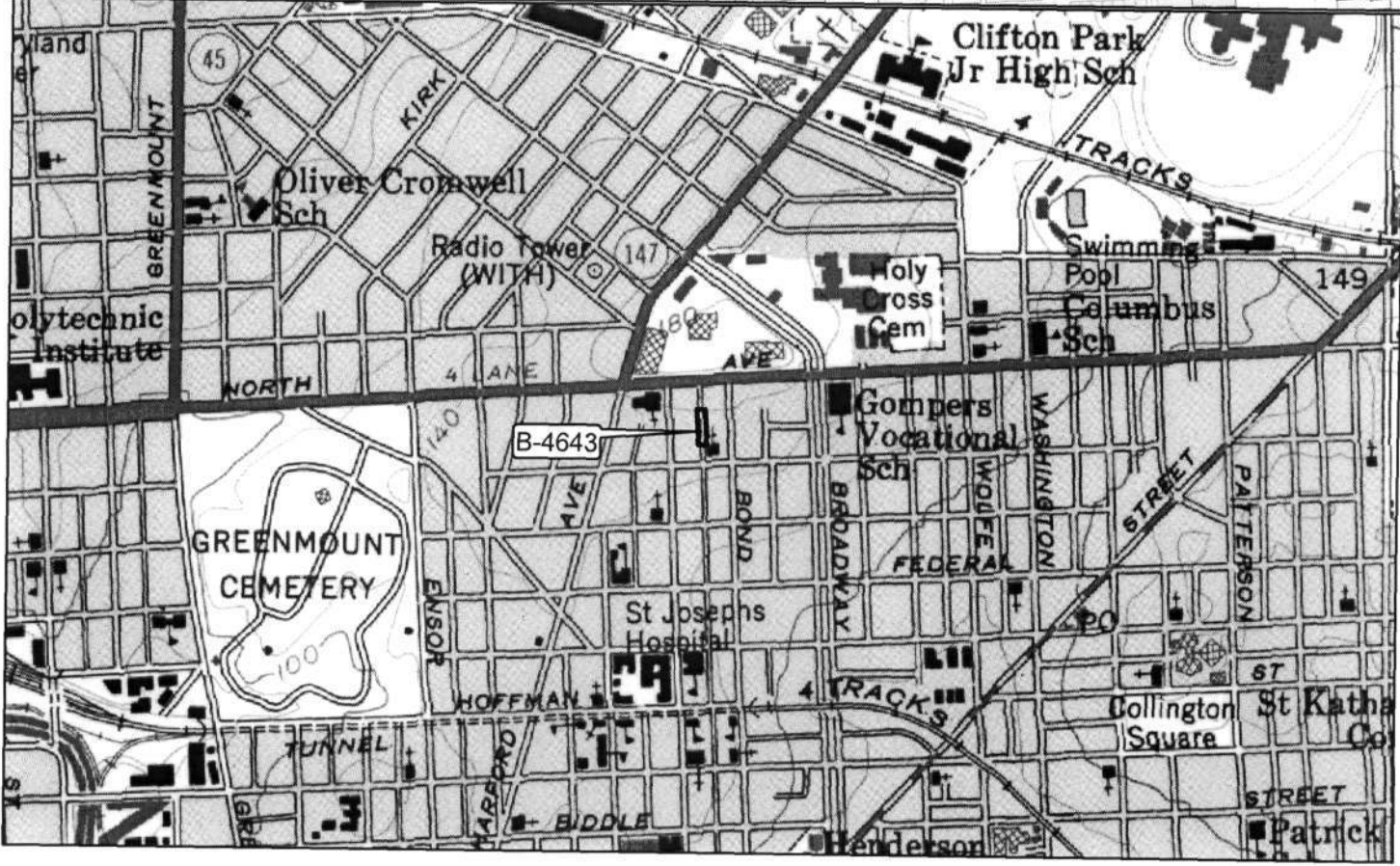
# PLATE 9



B-4643  
 1801-1835 N. Dallas Street  
 Block 1101  
 Baltimore City  
 Baltimore East Quad.



GIS data Courtesy of  
 the City of Baltimore, MOIT/EGIS





1835

B-4643

1800 Dallas St

W1

B-4643

1801-1835 N. Dallas St.

BALTO. MD

W. Nield

9/96

MD SHAPO

1/2

2010025 0211 AM N 12

END





B-4643

1827 Dallas St.

W1 BALTO, MD.

W. Nield

9/96

2/2

1020125 0211 4 11 12